

Creeping change: On the High Court ruling in the Gyanvapi Mosque case

Courts should be **wary of incremental** steps to **alter** status of places of worship

By **holding** that a **suit** filed by five women to offer worship to Hindu **deities** at the Gyanvapi Mosque in Varanasi **was maintainable**, the Allahabad High Court has possibly **legitimised** a clever attempt to question its status. In an order that **upholds** a district court **verdict** to the same effect, Justice J.J. Munir has **ruled** that the suit is limited in scope to **enforcing** the **plaintiffs'** right to worship Hindu deities and that it is not an attempt to convert the **mosque** into a temple. As a result, he has held that the **suit** is not **barred** by the Places of Worship (Special Provisions) Act, 1991, a law that froze the status of places of worship as they stood on August 15, 1947. In the process, the court has rejected the objections by the Committee of Management of the Anjuman Intezamia Masjid, Varanasi, that the suit is barred by the 1991 law, as well as the Uttar Pradesh Wakf Act, 1995, and the U.P. Sri Kashi Vishwanath Temple Act, 1983. **Given** the fact that Hindu **revanchism** has been quite active in **claiming** that **several places** of worship of Muslims **had** been constructed on the **ruins** of Hindu temples after their **demolishment**, it is a matter of concern that the judiciary has **endorsed** the use of legal means to **lay the foundation** to building a possible future claim on the Gyanvapi Mosque.

The court is right in noting that while deciding a **motion** to reject a civil suit **at the threshold**, it has to **limit** itself to the **assertions** made in the **plaint**. The plaintiffs have claimed that Hindu deities were being worshipped at the mosque **precincts** before and after August 15, 1947. **In particular**, they have claimed that **daily worship** of Hindu deities **was going on** at Gyanvapi till 1990, after which it was **suspended** at the peak of the movement against the Babri Masjid in Ayodhya. After 1993, it was limited to a single day every year. A relevant question is whether it is **merely** a suit to **assert** a right to worship, or if it is part of a larger design. The court has rejected the objection that the suit is an **instance** of 'clever drafting' to **cover up** an attempt to change the mosque's status. However, it should be noted that the plaintiffs also question whether the mosque was built on Wakf property, and assert that **property vested** in the deity **would** remain with the deity even if the structure was destroyed. It will be truly **unfortunate** if the **customary** right of worship is allowed to **lead to incremental** or creeping changes to the mosque's status. [Practice Exercise]

- Limit (verb) – Control, regulate, check, restrain, curb, restrict सीमित करना
- Red/blue coloring of words in the sentence indicates subject verb relationship; where 'red' denotes 'subject' and 'blue' denotes 'verb'

Vocabulary

1. **Creeping** (adjective) – happening, developing, or moving slowly or gradually धीरे-धीरे
2. **Ruling** (noun) – an official decision made by a judge or a court; निर्णय
3. **Mosque** (noun) – a Muslim place of worship; मस्जिद
4. (be) **wary** (of) (adjective) – feeling or showing caution about possible dangers or problems; सतर्क
5. **Incremental** (adjective) – relating to or denoting an increase or addition; वृद्धिशील
6. **Alter** (verb) – change, make changes to, make different, make alterations to बदलना
7. **Hold** (verb) – to have an opinion, etc. कोई राय आदि रखना
8. **Suit** (noun) – a claim or dispute brought to a law court for adjudication; मुकदमा
9. **Deity** (noun) – a god or goddess (in a polytheistic religion); देवता
10. **Maintainable** (adjective) – able to be upheld or defended; बनाए रखने योग्य
11. **legitimise** (verb) – justify, legalize, authorize, validate वैध करना
12. **Uphold** (verb) – support, endorse, sustain, defend, back बरकरार रखना
13. **Verdict** (noun) – Decision, adjudication, decree फैसला
14. **Rule** (verb) – decree, order, direct, pronounce, make a judgement निर्णय करना
15. **Enforce** (verb) – cause (something) to happen by necessity or force; लागू करना
16. **Plaintiff** (noun) – a person who brings a case against another in a court of law; वादी
17. **Suit** (noun) – a claim or dispute brought to a law court for adjudication; मुकदमा
18. **Bar** (verb) – prohibit, debar, preclude, forbid, ban रोकना
19. **Given** (preposition) – considering, taking into account, bearing in mind देखते हुए
20. **Revanchism** (noun) – a policy of seeking to retaliate, especially to recover lost territory; प्रतिशोध की नीति
21. **Claim** (verb) – state or assert that something is the case; दावा करना

22. **Ruin** (noun) – the physical destruction or disintegration of something or the state of disintegrating or being destroyed; खंडहर
23. **Demolishment** (noun) – the act of demolishing or destroying; ढहन, विध्वंस
24. **Endorse** (verb) – support, approve, sanction, back, ratify समर्थन करना
25. **Lay the foundation** (phrase) – to create the basis or starting point for something आधार रखना
26. **Motion** (noun) – a formal proposal put to a meeting or court प्रस्ताव
27. **On/at the Threshold** (noun) – at the beginning of something or very close to something शुरू में
28. **Assertion** (noun) – a confident and forceful statement of fact or belief दावा
29. **Plaint** (noun) – a formal accusation or charge in a court of law अभियोग, मुद्दा
30. **Precinct** (noun) – Zone, area, sector, division, सीमा
31. **In particular** (phrase) – especially, or more than usual खासकर
32. **Go on** (phrasal verb) – to continue, last, keep on, persist, carry on जारी रहना
33. **Suspend** (verb) – to stop something from being active, either temporarily or permanently स्थगित करना
34. **Merely** (adverb) – just, only, simply, purely केवल
35. **Assert** (verb) – declare, affirm, state, claim, aver दृढ़ता से कहना
36. **Instance** (noun) – example, occasion, occurrence, case, representative case उदाहरण
37. **Cover up** (phrasal verb) – Conceal, hide, mask, obscure, camouflage छुपाना
38. **Vest** (verb) – to confer or bestow (power, authority, property, etc.) on someone सौंपना
39. **Unfortunate** (adjective) – unlucky, having or marked by bad fortune; not favorable दुर्भाग्यपूर्ण
40. **Customary** (adjective) – according to the customs or usual practices associated with a particular society, place, or set of circumstances परम्परागत
41. **Lead** (to) (verb) – cause, give rise to, result in, bring about वजह बनना

Summary of the Editorial

1. The editorial addresses a recent Allahabad High Court ruling, which held that a suit filed by five women to offer worship to Hindu deities at the Gyanvapi Mosque in Varanasi is maintainable.
2. The ruling potentially legitimizes a ploy to question the status of the mosque.
3. Justice J.J. Munir upheld a district court verdict, stating that the suit is about enforcing the plaintiffs' right to worship Hindu deities, not about converting the mosque into a temple.
4. The judge held that the suit is not barred by the Places of Worship (Special Provisions) Act, 1991, which froze the status of places of worship as they were on August 15, 1947.
5. Objections by the Committee of Management of the Anjuman Intezamia Masjid, Varanasi, stating that the suit was barred by the 1991 law and other acts, were rejected.
6. The editorial voices concern that Hindu revanchism has been actively claiming that many Muslim places of worship were built on the ruins of Hindu temples after their demolition.
7. The judiciary endorsing the use of legal means to possibly lay future claims on the Gyanvapi Mosque is seen as problematic.
8. The court's decision is based on assertions made in the plaint, noting that the plaintiffs claim Hindu deities were being worshipped at the mosque precincts before and after August 15, 1947.
9. Plaintiffs argue that daily worship of Hindu deities at Gyanvapi continued until 1990, which was then limited to a single day every year post-1993.
10. The question is raised whether the suit is merely asserting a right to worship or is part of a broader plan.
11. The court rejects the notion that the suit represents 'clever drafting' to disguise an attempt to alter the mosque's status.
12. The editorial highlights that the plaintiffs also question whether the mosque was built on Wakf property.
13. They assert that property vested in the deity would remain with the deity, even if the structure was destroyed.
14. The editorial warns against allowing the right to worship to lead to incremental changes to the mosque's status.
15. The piece concludes by stating that it would be regrettable if the customary right to worship led to creeping changes in the status of the mosque.

Practice Exercise: SSC Pattern based

1. **What can be inferred from the Allahabad High Court's ruling in the Gyanvapi Mosque case, according to the passage?** [Editorial page]
 - A. The ruling seeks to convert the mosque into a Hindu temple.
 - B. The ruling attempts to enforce the plaintiffs' right to worship Hindu deities at the mosque without altering its status.
 - C. The court is openly supporting Hindu revanchism in order to claim places of worship from Muslims.
 - D. The court is disregarding the Places of Worship (Special Provisions) Act, 1991 and the Uttar Pradesh Wakf Act, 1995.
2. **According to the passage, all of the following are true about the Gyanvapi Mosque case EXCEPT that:**
 - A. The Allahabad High Court upheld a district court verdict that the suit filed by five women to offer worship to Hindu deities at the Gyanvapi Mosque in Varanasi was maintainable.
 - B. The court ruled that the suit was an attempt to convert the mosque into a temple.
 - C. The suit is not barred by the Places of Worship (Special Provisions) Act, 1991.
 - D. The court rejected the objections by the Committee of Management of the Anjuman Intezamia Masjid, Varanasi, that the suit is barred by the 1991 law, as well as the Uttar Pradesh Wakf Act, 1995, and the U.P. Sri Kashi Vishwanath Temple Act, 1983.
3. **What can be inferred about the main concern of the plaintiffs from the provided passage?**
 - A. They are primarily interested in initiating a movement against the Babri Masjid in Ayodhya.
 - B. They want to change the mosque's status by way of 'clever drafting'.
 - C. They want to resume the daily worship of Hindu deities at Gyanvapi, which was suspended since 1990.
 - D. They are primarily concerned about the location of the mosque and whether it was built on Wakf property.
4. **According to the given passage, which of the following best describes the court's stance on the issue of whether the lawsuit is an attempt to change the mosque's status?**
 - A. The court believes that the lawsuit is a genuine attempt to change the mosque's status.
 - B. The court has dismissed the notion that the lawsuit is trying to change the mosque's status.
 - C. The court has not expressed a view on the matter.
 - D. The court is skeptical about the intent behind the lawsuit
5. **What is the tone of the passage?**
 - A. Enthusiastic
 - B. Neutral
 - C. Critical
 - D. Supportive
6. **What is the main theme of the passage?**
 - A. The history of the Gyanvapi Mosque
 - B. The potential for alterations in the status of places of worship due to legal proceedings
 - C. The details of the Places of Worship (Special Provisions) Act, 1991

- D. The plaintiffs' right to worship Hindu deities
7. Which of the following words is a SYNONYM for 'incremental' as used in the passage?
- A. Sudden
 - B. Immediate
 - C. Abrupt
 - D. Gradual
8. Which of the following words is an ANTONYM for 'assert' as used in the passage?
- A. Claim
 - B. Declare
 - C. Deny
 - D. Affirm
9. Select the **INCORRECTLY** spelt word.
- A. Abyssal
 - B. Incision
 - C. Abstruse
 - D. Abcission
10. **Arrange the following sentences to form a coherent paragraph.**
- P. What's contentious is the reasonability or otherwise of the curbs. Asking for a review of orders on the prolonged suspension of the Internet in Jammu and Kashmir
 - Q. No fundamental right guaranteed by the Constitution is absolute.
 - R. Article 19(2) empowers the State to impose 'reasonable restrictions' on exercising the fundamental right of freedom of speech and expression on various grounds, including national security, sovereignty and integrity, and public order.
 - S. The Supreme Court had declared last month that access to Internet was a constitutionally protected right, subject to the restrictions already laid down in the statute
- A. SPQR B.QRPS C.SQPR D.PRQS
11. Select the most appropriate option that can substitute the underlined segment in the given sentence.
- When the weather is hot, I will like to eat ice cream.
- A. I should like to eat
 - B. I like to eat
 - C. I liked to eat
 - D. I shall like to eat
12. **Arrange the following sentences to form a coherent paragraph.**
- P. That would be apt revenge for the man who is never the crowd favourite when he plays either Federer or Nadal, whose fans frequently behave disgracefully towards Djokovic — as happened in the Wimbledon final last year when he beat Federer.
 - Q. Rafael Nadal is one behind at 19, and Novak Djokovic won his 17th, at the Australian Open, on Sunday. Federer is 38 years old, Nadal 34 and Djokovic 33 — it's likely that Djokovic will overtake his great peers before he retires.
 - R. Serbia's Novak Djokovic, the least-loved among the amazing troika that has dominated tennis for the last 17 years, might actually end up as the greatest of them.

S. Roger Federer leads the count of titles in tennis' holy grail, Grand Slam events, with 20 trophies.

A. RSQP

B.QPSR

C.RSPQ

D.SPRQ

Comprehension

All non-officer appointments to the three _____1_____ of the Indian armed forces will be through the Agnipath (literally, the path of fire), the Centre announced on June 14. The Government has _____2_____ its reasons for the move that fundamentally disrupts not only the process of recruitment but also the character of the soldier. Almost _____3_____, a section of experts has jumped in praising the move as transformative for the country's defence. But many in the defence community and also political observers have not shied away from expressing their _____4_____ and shock. Youth aspiring to join the forces are on the streets in protest in several States, and _____5_____ even turning violent in many places.

Fill in the blanks with the most appropriate combinations of words

13. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank 1.**

A. Rung

B. Screening

C. Wings

D. Enormous

14. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank 2.**

A. Appreciate

B. Compensated

C. Stake

D. Enumerated

15. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank 3.**

A. In place

B. Wind down

C. On cue

D. End up

16. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank 4.**

A. Escalation

B. Tenure

C. Reservations

D. Resolution

17. **Select the most appropriate option to fill in blank 5.**

A. Are

B. Is

C. Were

D. Was

18. **Arrange the following sentences to form a coherent paragraph.**

P. Why not ensure that it was used with consent, he seemed to be thinking aloud, 'so the consumer could benefit along with the advertiser'.

- Q. Two years down the line, Nadella reiterated to a concerned audience at Davos that data privacy ought to be treated as a human right.
- R. He came up with a telling observation: 'We need to ask ourselves not only what computers can do, but what computers should do.'
- S. At the software giant's conference in 2018, Microsoft CEO Satya Nadella implored the industry to rethink the way its products worked because the dangers of how technology could be used to invade privacy had become so clear.
- A. SRPQ B.QRSP C.SRQP D.SPRQ
19. **Arrange the following sentences to form a coherent paragraph.**
- P. Notwithstanding the well-intentioned policies framed periodically to improve school education and high-sounding goals mouthed by officers and political leaders concerned, the situation on the ground betrays apathy
- Q. Children of government schools in remote rural regions of both Punjab and Haryana continue to suffer from glaring disadvantages emanating from manpower and infrastructural deficiencies vis-a-vis the big towns and cities
- R. which poor village boys and girls are condemned to an underprivileged life due to denial of equality in their learning tools
- S. That this crucial sector is plagued by the same old problems year after year reeks of an abject lack of will displayed by the government to break out of the vicious circle in
- A. QRSP B.PSRQ C.QSRP D.PQSR
20. **Arrange the following sentences to form a coherent paragraph.**
- P. Any outreach by the Centre to the people of the Valley would be fruitless if the likes of Farooq are not taken along.
- Q. The US State Department has red-flagged the continuing detention of political leaders in J&K, undermining the diplomatic positives the Indian government had gained by organising a visit of envoys from 15 countries, including US Ambassador Kenneth Juster, to the troubled region.
- R. Farooq (82), the National Conference's sitting MP from Srinagar, has also served as a Union minister, besides having distinguished himself as India's representative who countered Pakistani propaganda at the 1994 UN convention in Geneva.
- S. For the past over five months, three former J&K CMs — Farooq Abdullah, his son Omar and Mehbooba Mufti — have been under preventive detention, ever since Article 370 was abrogated.
- A. QRSP B.QSRP C.PSQR D.PRQS

Answers

1. B 2.B 3.C 4. B 5. C 6. B 7. D 8.C 9.D 10.B 11.B
 12. A 13.C 14.D 15.C 16.C 17.A 18.C 19.D 20.B

[\[Practice Exercise\]](#)

Explanations

1. **B. The ruling attempts to enforce the plaintiffs' right to worship Hindu deities at the mosque without altering its status.**

According to the passage, the Allahabad High Court has ruled that a suit filed by five women to offer worship to Hindu deities at the Gyanvapi Mosque is maintainable, which the Justice views as an enforcement of the plaintiffs' right to worship, rather than an attempt to convert the mosque into a temple. The ruling does not seek to alter the mosque's status, contrary to what option A suggests. The passage does not provide sufficient evidence to suggest that the court is openly supporting Hindu revanchism (option C) or disregarding any specific laws (option D).

2. **B) The court ruled that the suit was an attempt to convert the mosque into a temple.**

According to the passage, Justice J.J. Munir ruled that the suit is limited in scope to enforcing the plaintiffs' right to worship Hindu deities and that it is not an attempt to convert the mosque into a temple. Therefore, option B is not correct as per the passage. Other options are in alignment with the information given in the passage, making them true.

3. The passage notes that the plaintiffs claim that Hindu deities were worshipped at the mosque precincts before and after August 15, 1947, with daily worship at Gyanvapi until 1990, and then limited after 1993. They also question whether the mosque was built on Wakf property. However, the court rejected the idea that the suit is an instance of 'clever drafting' to cover up an attempt to change the mosque's status, implying that this was not the main intention of the plaintiffs. Therefore, option C) best represents the main concern of the plaintiffs according to the passage

4. **B) The court has dismissed the notion that the lawsuit is trying to change the mosque's status.**

The passage states that "The court has rejected the objection that the suit is an instance of 'clever drafting' to cover up an attempt to change the mosque's status." This implies that the court has dismissed the idea that the lawsuit is an attempt to change the mosque's status, making option B the correct answer. Options A, C, and D are not supported by the information given in the passage.

5. **C) Critical**

The author's tone in the passage is critical. They express concern over the High Court's ruling, indicating they believe it may open the way to alterations in the status of places of worship via incremental changes. The phrases "possibly legitimised a clever attempt", "it is a matter of concern", and "it will be truly unfortunate" all contribute to this critical tone.

6. **B) The potential for alterations in the status of places of worship due to legal proceedings**

The main theme of the passage is the potential for alterations in the status of places of worship due to legal proceedings. This is seen in the author's critique of the High Court's ruling and their warning of possible "incremental or creeping changes to the mosque's status." Although elements of a, c, and d are present in the passage, they are discussed in the context of the main theme, b.

7. D) **Gradual**

Incremental (adjective) – gradual, progressive, step-by-step, additive, phased वृद्धिशील
'Incremental' refers to something occurring or increasing in small, gradual steps. Thus, 'gradual' is a synonym for 'incremental'.

8. C) **Deny**

'Assert' is used in the passage to denote a firm statement or declaration of something as true. The antonym 'deny' means to state that something is not true.

9. D) **Abscission** – the natural detachment of parts of a plant, typically dead leaves and ripe fruit.
अलगाव

- **Abysal** – relating to or denoting the depths or bed of the ocean, especially between about 3000 and 6000 metres down महासागर की गहराई या पाताल-संबंधी
- **Incision** – the action or process of cutting into something. चीरा, कर्तन
- **Abstruse** – difficult to understand; obscure. अव्यक्त; अति गूढ़

10. B) **QRPS**

Q: "No fundamental right guaranteed by the Constitution is absolute."

This statement forms a natural starting point, establishing a key premise that no fundamental right is absolute.

R: The next paragraph elaborates on the concept stated in the first paragraph (Q), providing specifics about one such right and how it can be restricted

P: This paragraph raises a debate about the "reasonable restrictions" mentioned in paragraph R, citing a specific case regarding the suspension of internet services in Jammu and Kashmir, thus indicating the applicability of these restrictions

S: The last paragraph (S) continues from paragraph P, referring to a Supreme Court decision that ties together the whole discussion. The order established the right to internet as a constitutionally protected one, but also referenced the same "restrictions" discussed throughout the paragraphs.

11. B) 'I will like to eat' के बदले 'I like to eat' का प्रयोग होगा क्योंकि 'If, when या whenever' के साथ present indefinite form का ही इस्तेमाल होता है!

Whenever he is getting time, he watched films. (X)

Whenever he is getting time, he watches films. (✓)

12. A) **RSQP**

R: This sentence introduces the main subject of the paragraph: Novak Djokovic. It also sets up a theme of comparison among Djokovic and his tennis peers Federer and Nadal.

S: After introducing Djokovic, this sentence provides the first benchmark for comparison: Roger Federer's record of Grand Slam titles

Q: Building on the introduced theme of comparison, this sentence provides more details about the Grand Slam title counts of the three players and introduces the possibility of Djokovic surpassing Federer and Nadal.

P: This sentence concludes the paragraph with a nod to Djokovic's past performances and how fans have reacted to them. It also hints at the "apt revenge" scenario mentioned at the beginning, where Djokovic, not a crowd favorite, may end up as the greatest of them all by surpassing his peers

13. **C) Wing** (noun) – branch, part, section शाखा

The Indian armed forces consist of three wings: the Army, Navy, and Air Force

- **Rung** (noun) – Level, position, rank, पायदान
- **Screening** (noun) – Examination, inspection, check, assessment जांच
- **Enormous** (adjective) – Huge, massive, gigantic, colossal, vast विशाल

14. **D) Enumerate** (verb) – set out, set forth, give; mention, specify, identify एक एक करके बताना; गिनवाना

Enumerated". In this context, the government is explaining or listing its reasons for the proposed change, hence "enumerated" (which means to mention separately as if in counting; name one by one; list) is the most suitable choice.

- **Appreciate** (verb) – Recognize, Value, Respect, Cherish, Praise प्रशंसा करना
- **Compensate** (for) (verb) – Make up for, offset, counterbalance, balance प्रतिपूर्ति करना
- **Stake** (noun) – Share, interest, investment, involvement, claim हिस्सेदारी

15. **C) On cue** (phrase) – At the correct moment. सही समय पर

It means "**right on time**" or "**at the right moment**". In this context, it implies that experts were ready to praise the move as soon as it was announced.

16. **C) Reservation** (noun) – doubt, qualm, scruple संदेह

The word "reservations" here refers to doubts or concerns about the announced move.

- **Escalation** (noun) – Increase, Intensification, Rise, Mounting, Augmentation वृद्धि
- **Tenure** (noun) – Term, Period of Office, Term of office, Incumbency, Time in office कार्यकाल
- **Resolution** (noun) – a firm decision or solution समाधान

17. **A) Are**". In this context, the youth who aspire to join the forces are the subject of the sentence. Since "**youth**" here is referring to multiple individuals (plural), the correct verb form to use is "are". "Is", "Were", and "Was" are all forms of the verb "to be", but they are not grammatically correct in this context because they do not agree with the subject in number and tense

18. **C) SRQP**

S: This sentence provides context and sets the stage for the narrative. It introduces the main character (Microsoft CEO Satya Nadella), the time (2018), and the primary concern (technology and privacy). Therefore, it makes sense for this to be the first sentence

R: This sentence flows logically from sentence S. After Nadella has identified the problem (invasion of privacy), in this sentence, he provides a thought-provoking statement which is a direct response to the issue mentioned in the previous sentence. So, it comes next

Q: Sentence Q works as a follow-up to the previous sentences. It refers to a time "two years down the line," showing a progression from the 2018 conference. Here, Nadella continues to express his views on data privacy.

P: Finally, sentence P provides a potential solution or at least an approach to the problem that has been discussed. It naturally fits at the end as a suggestion or a concluding thought from Nadella on the issue of data privacy

19. D) **PQSR**

P: This statement sets up the context that there are policies set up to improve school education, but the reality on the ground shows a lack of care. This provides a broad introductory view on the issue.

Q: This follows the introductory paragraph by presenting a specific example that illustrates the issue presented in paragraph P. This shows where exactly the apathy (from P) is observed.

S: This paragraph follows Q well as it discusses the continuation of these problems year after year, building upon the problem presented in paragraph Q.

R: Finally, paragraph R serves as a suitable conclusion as it sums up the consequences of the issues discussed in paragraphs P, Q, and S. It gives the impact of the problem on the lives of the children, linking back to the broad issue raised in paragraph P.

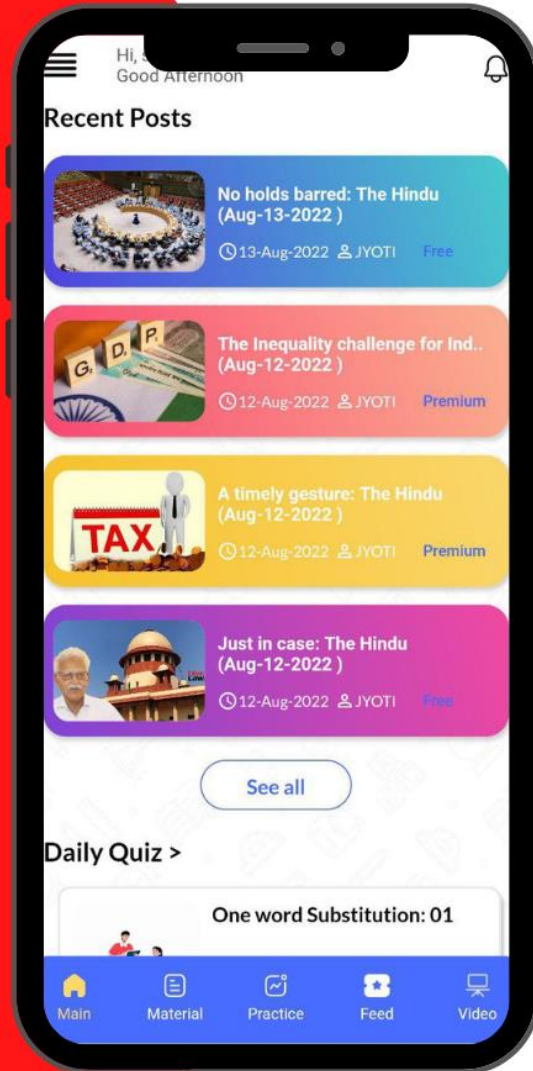
20. B) **QSRP**

Q: This paragraph sets the context of the discussion. It talks about the reaction of the US State Department to the detention of political leaders in J&K, a situation that undermines the Indian government's efforts to gain diplomatic support through organized visits of envoys

S: This paragraph continues from the previous one by providing specific details on the detained political leaders, establishing who they are and the duration of their detention, which is since the abrogation of Article 370

R: After introducing Farooq in the previous paragraph, this paragraph goes into more detail about him, his political credentials and his achievements, making him a significant figure in the context of the detention issue

P: Finally, this paragraph provides a conclusion or a point of argument that the government's attempts at outreach will not succeed without the involvement of political leaders like Farooq who are currently under detention



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